S'JACOBS OIL For Stablemen » Stockmen, THE GREATEST RESERV KNOWN FOR HORSE AND CATTLE DISEASE.

- CURES -Onts, Swellings, Bruises, Sprains, Galls, Strains, Lameness, Stiffness, Cracked Heels, Scratches, Contractions, Flesh Wounds, Stringhalt, Sove Throat, Distemper, Colic, Whitlow, Poll Evil, Fistula, Tomors, Splints, Ringbones and Spavin in its early stazes. Apply St. Jacobs Oil in accordance with the directions with each bottle.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers Formulers.
The Charles A. Vogeler Co., Malton Ma

CALIFORNIA! DISCOVERIES.



Santa Abie : and : Cat-R-Cure For Sale by Goodman Drug Co.

ABIETINE MEDI CO. CROVILLE, CAL





Prup's Mill. Treas. June 20, 1888—The Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Ga.—Gen-tlemen: One of my children was troubled with rheumatism and boils for about two years. We gave her various kinds of mcci-cine, but without profit, and began to despair years. We gave her various kinds of medi-tion, but without profit, and begals to despair of ouring her at all. I was persuaded to try your Swirt's Specific. After she had used heveral bottles the diseases all disappeared, and she is now a hale, hearty and heathy girl twelve years old. Another child has just become afflicted in the same way, and I am using the S. S. and auticipate a prompt and permanent cure. N. C. WAGOOMER. and permanent cure. N. C. WAGOUEZ.
RICH HILL, MO., July 7, 188—The Swift
Specific Co., Allanta, Ga.—Gentlemen: Our
little girl when but three weeks old broke
cut with eczena. We tried the prescriptions
from several good doctors, but without any
special benefit. We tried B. S. and by the
time one bottle was gone her head began to
heal, and by the time she had taken six
bottles she was completely cured. Now she
has a full and heavy head of heir—s robust,
hearty child. I feel k hit my duty te make
this statement. Respectfully, H. T. SHOSE.
CHATTANOOGA. TERM. June 77, 188—The contry child. I rest it but my duty to make this statement. Hespectfully, H. T. Suoss. Chartangood, Term, June 77, 1881—The Ewift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ca.—Gentlemont in 1886 I contracted blood poison, and at once sought a physician, who treated me for several months. By his advice I went to Crab Orchard Springs, Ky, where his course of treatment was carefully observed. I recovered, as I thought, but the next spring pimples began to appear on my face at I body. These gradually increased to sores and running ulcers. I was advised to try 8. S. and immediately after taking it I commonced to improve, slowly at first, but more rapidly alterwards, and soon nothing remained to tell of my trouble. My blood is now thoroughly cleansed, and my system free from taint, and I owe my present condition—a perfect cure—to your medicine. I cheerfully give this statement that others who have a iffered as I have may reap the same benefit. Handy M. Buar, 74 West Ninth St. Homes, La., May 25, 1825—The Swift Specific Handy M. Buar, A West Ninth St.
Homen, La., May B., 1828—The Swift Specific
Co., Atlanta, Ga.—Goutlemen: About two
years ago my general health gave way entirely. I was so dobilitated that I almost
despaired of ever feeling well again. All
that the physicians done for me brought to
permanent relief. Friends insisted that I
should give S. S. S. a fair trial, although I
thought it would be throwing away money.
After taking a thorough course, my health
and strength returned, and I must say that
S. S. S. alone cured me, as I discarded all
others while using it. As a tonic I can most
heartily recommend it; for general debility,
is certainly is a specific. W. F. Bridges, and HOMER, La.—I know Mr. W. F. Bridges, and will say that his statement is correct. JOREPH SHELTON, Druggist. Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases maile free. The Swift Specific Co., Drawer Atlanta, Ga.

HOW TO

Certified Checks, Payable at Sight on the Puget Sound National Bank Given as Security for Money Invested.

To those desirous of buying property on time, we fler the following: We will allow from 3 montho a 5 years time, according to the land you selects for charge neither premium nor interest on time, arments, and will give you a warranty deed. We are lots at \$50 and \$65 that are within a radiu f two and a half miles of the postofice. W of two and a haif miles of the postofice. we gaire only 10 per cent. as an earnest money and we will give certified check for the full amount of each and every subsequent payment. The check is drawn by the Puget Sound National bank and is made payable at sight and you can draw your money at any time though by so doing you forfeit your rights to purchase land. Make your income, no matter how small, earn something. Transcontinental railroads are leading for Seattle, and manufacturing is four-thing. Goneral commerce is in a state of substantial progression. The daily papers are filled with accounts of new enterprises. Cable cars and horse cars circle Seattle. Address COOK & MOORE.

PEERLESS DYES AND Drugists T | but little labor, and certainly not that | most profitable. In our locality (south- | fifteenth year.

LIFE OF EUROPEAN FARMERS.

Long Hours and Ceaseless Work for Insignificant Wages.

LABOR FROM YOUTH TO OLD AGE

Poverty of the Farmers-Learning Trades-The Great Incubus, the Army, the Fine Arts, Reserved for the Rich.

American Farmers' Gentlemen.

Western Agriculturist: Hogs and sheep are herded in common by some old and decrepit man, who gets for his valuable services about \$40 each year. A man servant receives the munificent sum of \$40 to \$60 a year, and a woman, if nearly as stout as a man, half as much. The American would think that, as servants are so cheap, everybody could hire a few. Well, if the farmer only had any money, he might do so.

After the boy gets out of school, at the age of 13 or 14, he is put out to learn a trade. Every boy who has any sense whatever must learn some kind of trade. provided, of course, his father is able to pay some master for teaching him his trade. He is bound to the trade for about three years, and in some cases for a longer period. It will be noticed that the boy must pay the master who teaches him his trade a certain sum of money; the price is regulated by law and custom. While learning the trade the boy also does the chores around the house and makes himself ganerally useful. This is done to give the boy a little pleasure and varies the monotony. After his time is up he generally goes on the tramp and perfects himself. This period varies very much, but he carns just about enough to live.

About this time he is drafted into the great incubus, the army, and very few escape this service, and none if in good physical condition and of fair mental standard. He must serve three years and is then sent home on a furough, which may expire any time. He remains in reality a soldier until he is forty-five years of age, and after that he belongs to the home guard. He usually marries after he has passed his first term of service.

The girls of the family help the old

folks at home, and if there are more than are actually needed for home work they too seek service in some family where they may make themselves useful in household duties, making hay,

What do our American boys and girls think of this treatment? The study of music and other fine arts is reserved for the sons and daughters of the nobility and to the rich city people. The farmers need no special education; it is of but little use to them.

We came near forgetting that the wood which is used by the farmer is such as the people in this country burn as trash in the open fields. The boys are required when herding the cattle to pick up such dead limbs as they find in their wanderings, and bundle them together and carry them home. If one makes a mistake and gets upon government ground, and carelessly abstracts an armful, and the forester catches him the penalty is \$5 or more, and this a country where money is so scarce that a whole mark, 25 cents, makes the boy

Altogether, we may say to the dis-contented farmer in America, sell a head or two of your stock, or a little of your abundance of grain or other products, and visit your brother farmer in Europe. Take our word for it, you will not stay or become enchanted with his condition. We will give you just one month to live there, under the same circumstances, and you will return to your own native land, and bless your Creator that you are again in God's

It is almost superfluous to explain why this condition exists. The agriculturist in foreign lands, no matter how intelligent, diligent or persevering he may be, has no chance to become independent or rich. He may work until his death with all possible skill and endurance, the enormous taxes and limited area will "keep his nose to the grindstone" all the days of his life. Another cause is that much of the time is wasted. Their tools are ineffective and poor. They are constantly placed at a great disadvantage by having their necks in the yoke. The farmer over yonder can have but little ambition. He works exactly as did his father before him. Beyond the superficial education he gets in his youth he has no opportunities to acquire any knowl-

Where we have in this country a hundred live and well edited newspapers, which are specially devoted to agriculture in all its branches, there are perhaps a dozen papers issued on the other side devoted to such purposes. But few of them are intended for the every day farmer. These journals are published for the farmers who are very wealthy and are read by a few only. In America we have lots of first-class, practical farmers' papers, all of them cheap, and certainly within the means of the very poorest. Even the city newspapers, those that are not devoted exclusively to agriculture, have a special depart-ment devoted to it, and all recognize the importance of the farming industry. We venture to assert that there is not a paper as good as the Western Agricul-turist published in all of Europe. What is true of this class of journals is equally applicable to all other newspapers issued in the United States.

This is the only country in the world, with perhaps Australia excepted, where the farmer is recognized upon his proper Here he is a gentleman who is entitled to rank among the noblest of God's creatures, the one who feeds the nation, and upon whom the strength of the nation rest. In foreign lands he is only the tiller of the soil, with no aim n life to make himself the equal of those less fitted to fill the exalted stations. The American farmer's chances to become the ruler of the greatest nation on earth are just as good as those of the one who is born with a

golden spoon.' There are those who come to this country from other lands, and decry and belittle us and our methods. These possess no gratitude. If these very people live there, they would be the unhappiest creatures in existence. doubt it sounds big to hear one of them say that they raise fifty and sixty bushels of wheat to the acre in their native land, but they forget to tell how much toil and care it took to do it They most either do it or starve. forget to tell that it took all of their family, even the little children and wives and daughters, to put the ground into proper condition, sow the seed, and finally gather and thresh it in the most laborious manner, yet they can get but a trifle of it for their own comfort. It is after all sold to get the money to pay

taxes, etc. Compare with this the average farmer in this country. He does not get so much wheat from each acreas the other, but he has more land, which requires

of tender women and children. He has informed himself about the most improved methods and machinery to gather his crops and thresh it, and he eats bread made from fine wheat as the richest noble in other countries. He feeds his cattle with as good, if not better, grain than the foreign farmers must live on. Our farmer's clothes are as fine and as well made as those of the city gentleman. He lives in a better house, has an abundance of everything, and regards as common necessaries those which his brother farmer in Europe thinks luxuries. The farmer's children are educated in all things. They read the newspapers, which are in this country most important aids in education. His taxes are light and are only collected for his own and his children comfort and safety. The American woman is a woman in all her beauty and accomplishments, not a drudge, as is her foreign sister, who is considered only fit to labor in the fields, and of whom it may be said: "Man works from sun to sun, but woman's work is never done."

Every farmer in these great United States is a man, with his will and conscience free and unfettered, free to think and do as it pleases him, within the law. No woman here is a slave, who is compelled to drag out a miserable existence in drudgery. She is truly the man's better half and helpmate. She is thereby enabled to live longer and more comfortably than these of other

Improved Stock on Farm. Western Agriculturalist: The improvement in sheep, both as to mutton and wool, is equally startling. Our native sheep as a rule were small and scrawny creatures, whose carcass, neat, did not average over 100 pounds of coarse and unsavory meat. Our improved Shopshires average 200 pounds of mutton at two years of age; Oxford 245 pounds; Cotswolds, fully 200 pounds; while the little Merino, as improved by American breeders, gives as high as eighty-five and 100 pounds. all of juicy and savory meat, and always in great demand at the block. Our gain in fleece has equaled that of carcass. The wools of our native sheep were coarse and poor, weighing from five pounds to as high as eight pounds per fleece, and are rated very low in the markets to-day when offered for sale. Our improved Merinos now shear as high as fourteen pounds; our Shropshires, eight to ten pounds and higher: our Cotswolds, from twelve to seventeen pounds; while the Southdown, a strictly mutton sheep, as improved, shears a fleece weighing from six to ten pounds, all of the very best and most satable wood.

While our improvements have been truly wonderful in our horses, cattle sheep, it is still greater in our swine, so much so that the old razor-backed "hazel splitter" hogs of former times and those of our improved breeds can scarcely be said to belong to the same race of animals. They were great, gaunt.long-nosed creatures. upon whose bones not an ounce of fat could be laid until fully grown, and then only at the cost of a small fortune Healthy? Well, yes, rather too healthy! So healthy that it took a regiment of whooping, yelping dogs and men to get them within range of

the frying pan. Of our improved breeds a pig can be kept suitable for market or meat from weaning time until full grown. Being quiet and closely built, a great deal less feed will fatten them than the native, while if allowed to become as old, they make quite as large hogs. While our loss is much larger by disease, due somewhat to our increased number, it is principally our own fault, and is well made up for in the much quicker response to feed and care and economy in the same.

The Breeding of Sheep

Western Agriculturist: The success ful sheep breeders of the world are those who have bred for wool or mutton, and while not ignoring the other product of their flock, have only depended upon it as a supplement to their profit. Hence we say the way of safety is in the way in which the general farmer had better travel, and leave exper-

iments for specialists to try.

It is an old saying that "the sire is the half of the flock or herd." It may be said just as truly that the dams are the other half. So the sheep breeder should secure the best ewes he can afford, of the type he has selected to breed, and let him bear in mind that he cannot afford to breed from inferior ewes. even if he can get them for a very low Above all the foundation stock should be uniform. The difference of even hundreds of dollars in the price of a good or inferior flock of breeding ewes may be made or lost on the first crop of lambs, not to speak of succeeding crops; and when we come to breed the next generation, the character of the parents is even more clearly indicated than in the first cross, and the average farmer can scarcely expect to live long enough to breed out all blood of an inferior foundation stock. If then the ewes should be the best

that the breeder can afford to own, how much more important that the ram should excel in the characteristics which he wishes to impress upon the flock. Just here many breeders make a mistake in selecting a ram. He should bear in mind that the offspring will usually be a compromise of characteristics betweem the sire and dam, and he need not expect to have his lambs just like the sire. In fine wool sheep especially, young breeders are apt to se ect a ram with a ewe's fleece, and possibly with a feminine appearance, because the fleece is just what he wants on lambs, and because the is smooth and looks about his ideal of the sheep ram

like he wishes to raise. Thousands of breed ers are making this mistake every year, and are disappointed because they have never learned to receive the old maxim that "like produces like" in a modified sense—that is, it produce like, but only in a degree. Our doctrine is then, that for the breeder of fine wool sheep the ram should be large, strong and vigor-ous, with a masculine appearance, and carry a fleece of three to four times the weight you expect to sheer from your lambs, if they are bred from grade ewes.

If mutton is the object, then the ram should excel in the characteristics of the breed he belongs to, in the same degree as the fine wool ram. We have thus far said nothing about

the ram being pure bred, of whatever breed he is. If there are any who have not yet learned the first lesson in stock breeding, to them we can give no advice, for I have never yet learned to even guess what the offspring of grade sires may be. Having secured as nearly as possible

what the breeder wishes as the parent stock, both ram and ewes should be in vigorous health, but not really fat at the time of breeding. As the time of gesta-tion in ewes is about five months, every one can select for himself the time h wishes to have his lambs dropped. This as well as all the details of sheep breeding, must depend upon the circumstances and surroundings of each breeder.

If he has comfortable sheds and a good supply of early cut, well cured clover hay, and has determined that he will give his sheep close attention, re-gardless of his own case, early lambs are

of February to the middle of March is about right for mutton lambs, and from he first of March till the last of that mouth will be about right for stock

western Pennsylvania) from the middle

sheep. If on the other hand the breeder has to keep his seeep in poor sheds or none at all, or if he thinks more of his own ease than he does of his stock, he had better not have his lambs dropped until later in the spring, when nature will help the ewe to take care of her lamb. There are several reasons why early breeding is advantageous, among which are:

1. The ram will be able to get greater number of ewes with lamb, and still the last lamb will not be too late, as is often the case with late breeding. 2. A good hearty ewe, if well fed and sheltered will on dry feed give milk enough for a young lamb, and it will take it all, and thus keep up the natural flow; and when put upon grass, the milk will increase, and the lamb having age, is able to use it profitably, and none be left over in the udder to check the secretion afterward.

3. If a lamb dies the ewe will dry off readily without much injury.

4. The early lambs may be weaned much earlier in the season, and thus give the ewes a chance to get in good condition before winter.

5. The early lamb will winter better. and shear from one to two pounds more wool and will usually make a larger

While these and other arguments may be made in favor of early breeding. still, as has already been intimated, unless the breeder is well prepared to take care of his lambs and determined to take care of them, he had better wait until the sun shines and the grass grows to have his lambs dropped.

Whatever time the ewes are bred, it will pay to give the ewes, and es-pecially the ram, a little grain every day. If the ram is caught and fed a litwheat from the hand a few time, he will soon learn to come to you for his feed, which may be increased up to half a pint at a feed. With a young ram it is best to divide the ewes into two lots. and change the ram so that he will b with each flock alternate days. the breeding season is over, it is better to take the ram from the ewes alto-

Until within a week of lambing tim the ewes should be kept in good, thrifty condition, having plenty of hay or fodder and not too much grain; with pure air and water, with their will at salt, and have an opportunity to exercise every day. About a week before lambing time, the grain should be increased slightly by degrees. A mixture of equal parts of oats, corn and bran is the best feed at this time.

When the lamb is being dropped, especially if the weather is bad, the breeder will have use for all the patience and common sense he has. Some ewes may not own their lambs, when it will be necessary to shut her up out of sight of other sheep, if possible. Some may not have milk enough, when it will become neressary to feed the lamb some milk from a fresh cow. The best way to do this, if the cows teat is not too large, is to hold the lamb up and let it suck directly from the cow, which it will soon learn to do. Some lambs may get chilled when they must be be brought to the house, and if nearly chilled to death, they should be put into a bucket of water at about blood heat, adding warm water as it cools. All of these and other little incidents, may occur in the experience of the sheep breeder; but if he means business, and regards the interest of his flock more than his own ease, he can by patience and common sense be prepared to meet them. and usually be successful.

As soon as the ewe and lamb are both satisfied with the new relation and doing right they should be placed in a separate appartment, not only for the convenience of the shepherd, but for the good of both sheep and lambs. The suckling ewes need more grain and less exercise than the ewes with lamb. If there is not grass, the ewes and lambs should have soft feed composed of ground corn and oats, with bran, and a little oil meal will be a great advantage. Of course it is understood that young lambs should never be exposed to cold or wet; especially is this the case if they do not have abundance of milk.

Having the lambs well started, the great labor of the breeder is over. but as constant vigilance is the price of everything valuable, the sheep breeder cannot afford to relax his attention, but should see his flook every day, and thus be able to meet any mishap which may

occur. As already intimated the man who means business will read, think and make inquiries, and to the one who wishes to learn, the sources of information are numerous. After all, in the hard school of experience in this busi ness as well as others, we learn the best lessons. Our suggestions in brief are: 1. The successful breeder must love

his bussness. 2. He should select his type of a sheep and breed to it. 3. The special purpose sheep has been most profitable.

4. The ewes should be uniform and the best be can afford. 5. The ram should be pure bred and excel in valuable points. 6. Early breeding is most profitable if

reumstances permit. 7. Constant vigilance and care is the price of wool and lambs.
8. The live man will inform himself, prove all things, and hold fast to that which is good. W. W. HUNTER.

BUFFALO, PA. Saving Corn Fodder.

Last year it certainly paid to save the fodder, as hay was scarce and high. This year there is plenty of excellent hay, and many farmers will go back to the old way because it is easier. There are others who may seriously question whether it pays to save fodder in ordinary years. Such may be glad to hear the opinion of careful and competent men, who base their conclusions upon trials, not upon guess work. The locality has some effect, and, allowing for that, will give a fair statement.

Professor Henry says it pays. Here are some of his claims: "If the corn fodder of the west were properly saved economically handled and judiciously fed, in ten years time it would pay off every fair mortgage in the Mississippi valley. There are about one and two fifths acres of corn fodder now growing for every head of cattle in the United States. So large an amoun of feed wasted is only possible in the United

President Chamberlain says: orn plant has two halves of equal value -the ear and the fodder. To save only the ear is to save only half the value of the crop."

Weight of Cattle.

An English paper says the heaviest animal whose live weight has been sat isfactorily authenticated was the Hereford bull Cotmore (376), winner of first prize in the aged class at the first R. A. S. E. show at Oxford in 1839. Cotmore live weight when nine years old was 35 cwt., or 3,920 pounds, and his girth 10 feet 8 inches. We have never read of this weight being exceeded, though this bull had a half brother named Hope (339), by Byron (440), calved same year, that weighed 34 cwt. Sovereign 404) when he sired Cotmore was in his

OMARA WHOLESALE MARKETS

Grocers List. Revised prices are as follows: Baconno—Stark A, seamless, 22c; Amos-keag, seamless, 1714c; Lewiston A, seamless, 19c; American, seamless, 17c; burlaps, 4 to 5 bu, 11(d) 4c; gunnies, single, 13c; gunnies, double, 20c; wool sacks, 35c. Twines— Flax, 38c; extra sail, 200/21c sail B, 196/29c otton, 21c; jute, 10c. Corrres-Mocha, 25@36c; Rio, good, 16c 17c: Mandahling, 25@28c; roasting Rio, 15@ 15c: O. G. Java, 24@25c; Java, interior, 22@ 25c: Rio, tancy, 16@19c; Santos and Mara-caibo, 17@19c; Arbuckles, 194c; McLaugh-

in's XXXX, 194c. REFINED LAND -Tierce, 9%c; 40-lb square cans, 9 c; 50-lb round, 9 c; 20-lb round; 9 c; 10-lb pails, 9 c; 5-lb pails, 10c; 3-lb

palls, 1 %c.
Sugar - Granulated, Mg; conf. A, Sc; white extra C. 7%c; extra C. 9c; yellow G. 7c; nowdered, 1c; cubes, 7%c.

HONEY-12@13c for one pound frames;

HONEY—1300 to the strained honey, 6/280 per pound.
BEESWAX—Choice yellow, 20/292/c; dark BEESWAX—Choice yellow, 20(@22)/c; dark colored, 12 @14c.
Cheese—Young America, full cream, 10@11c; full cream cheddars, 9½(@10c; full cream flats, 9½(; good to choice skimmed cheddars, 6½c; skimmed flats, 6c.
Pickle:—Medium, in bbls, \$5.50; do in half bbls, \$3.00; small, in bbls, \$6.50; do in half bbls, \$3.75; gherkins, in bbls, \$8.00; do in half bbls, \$3.75; gherkins, in bbls, \$8.00; do in half bbls, \$4.50

bbls \$4.50 0.18 ₹4.50 Tonacco-Plug, 26@65c; smoking, 16@90c. J#LLIS=\$1.25 per 30-1b pail. SALT-\$1.30@1.35 per bbl.

Rore 7-16, 10 a 10 by c. Provisions Hams, 1 25 a 12 b; c: breakfast bacon, 11 a 11 c: bacon sides, 10 4 a 10 b; c; dry sait, 9 b; c; shoulders, 9c; dried beef,

MAPLE SUGAR-ISTICRS, 11@12c per 10;

Maple Sucare—Bricks, 11@12c per 1b; penny cakes, 12@13c per 1b; pure maple syrup, \$1.00 per gal.

Tras—1 oung Hyson, common to fair, 18@25c; Young Hyson, good to fancy, 30@55c; Gunpowder, conce to fancy, 40@5c; Japan, common to medium, 15@2f Japan, choice to fancy, 30@45c; Oolong, common to good, 25@35c; Oolong, choice to fancy, 50@70c; Imperial, common to medium, 25@35c; Imperial, good to fancy, 40%50c. good to fancy, 40%50c. Nurs-Almonas, 15@17c; filberts, 11@12c. Brazil, 9 a 10c; walnuts, 12c; pecans, 10@11c;

Chackens-5@10c per lb; assorted cakes, 7 6025c per lb. as per list Powner and Shot-Shot, \$1.20; buckshot, \$1.45; powder, kegs, \$5.00; half kegs, \$2.75; one-fourths, \$1.50; blasting, kegs, \$2.15;

\$2.75; one-fourths, \$1.50; blasting, kegs, \$2.15; fuses, 100 ft, 27:475c

Differ a rutifs—Figs, in boxes, per ib, 13@ 16c; dates, in boxes, 5\square, 25c; London Malaga layer ruisins, per box, \$3.50\(a\)3.75; Malaga loose raisins, \$2.30\(a\)2.50; new Valencia raisins, per box, \$3.50\(a\)3.75; Malaga loose raisins, per box, \$2.50\(a\)6.75 (California London layer raisins, per box, \$1.75. California London layer raisins, per box, \$2.35\(a\)2.50; pitted cherries, per lb, 20\(a\)2.21c; California pitted plums, per lb, 12\(a\)1.22 (dried blackberries, per lb, \$4\(a\)25c; evaporated apples, \$3\(a\)4c; California unbared evaporated peaches, 15\(a\)1.5\(a\)4c; evaporated california apricots, 19c; Zantee currants, 6\(\)4\(a\)7c; Turkish prunes, \$4\(a\)4\(a\)4c; citron, 22\(a\)24c; orange ish prunes, 44(@44)c; citron, 22(@24c; orange peel, 15c; lemon peel, 16c. Fisu.—Holland Herring, 85c@90c. per keg

White Fish, 16 bbls., No. 1, \$6.00. Family \$3.75; Trout, No. 1, \$5.50; Mackerel, 16 bbls. Bloater Mess, \$18.00. Bloater, \$16.50, No. 1 Shore, \$13.50. Large Family, \$10.50; Labrador Herring, \$4.50; Columbia River Salmon, \$17.00 per bbl. Convisu-Per lb, whole, 6c; tricks and strips, 7@8c. CANDY - Mixed. 8@13c; stick, 8%@9%c;

Coal and Lime.

Lime—85@00c; Portland cement, \$3.55; do mestic cement, \$1.35; plaster, \$2.00@2.15; hair, 25@25c. hair, 23@25c. Coal.—Anthracite, range, and nut, \$10.50; large egg, \$10.5; Rock Spring, \$7.00; Superior, \$6.00; Iowa, \$4.50@5.50; steam coal, \$1.50 to \$2.00.

rock candy, 1014@18c; fancy candy, 7@2sc.

Hemlock sole, 18627c per lb; oak sole, 31@ 34c per lb; oak harness, 28@30c per lb; selected oak and trace, 33c per lb; oak and hemlock upper, 20@22c per foot. Hemlock calf skin, No. 1, 80@90c per lb, according to weight; oak calf skin, No. 1, 20c@81.00 per lb; Philadelphia calf skin, extra, \$1.00@1.10 per lb; hemlock kip skin, No. 1, 60@70c per lb; oak kip skin, No. 1, 70@80c per lb; Philadelphia kip skin, extra, 80@00c per lb. Prench calf skins, (according to weight and quality), \$1.15@1.75 per lb; French kip skins, do, 80c@ Leather. \$1.15@1.75 per lb; French kip skins, do, 80c@ \$1.10 per lb. Cordovan, russett, 18c; satin fluish, 20c per foot; welt leather, \$3.59@4.50 per side; moroccos, (pebble goat), 20@30c per foot; moroccos, boot leg, 25@30c per foot; glove calf skins, 20@30c per foot; Douglas kid, 30@40c per foot; kangaroo skins, 40@50c per foot, according to quality. Toppings, \$8.00@10.0) per dozen; linings, \$5.00@9.00 per dozen; apron skins, \$10.00@ 12.00 per dozen.

Metals and Tinners' Stock. Tin plate, I C, 10x14, best, \$6,75; tin plate, rooting, I C, 14x20, \$5.15; sheet zinc, \$6.50@ 6.75; pig lead, \$4.30; bar lead, \$4.55; large pig block tin, 28c; small pig block tin, 27c; bar tin, 2se; solder, 14@17e; copper bottoms, 31e; sheathing copper, tinned, 2se; planishing copper, tinned, 35e; lead pipe, 3%; c; sheet lead 7e; sheet iron, N S 1s to 24 \$3.20; Russia iron, 13e; Am Russia planished, A, 10½c; Am Russia planished, B, 9½c; painted barb wire, \$3.25; galvanized barb wire, \$4.09; steel nails, \$2.20 @2.30; steel wire nails, \$2.60@2.70; iron nails, \$2.10@2.15. June Machine custings, \$12,00@13.00:

stove plates, \$7.00@8.00; wrought fron, \$8.00@10.00; bones, dry, \$5.00; steel, \$5.00 per ton copper, \$8.00@9.00; brass, \$4.00@8.00; zinc, \$2.00@3.00; solid lend, \$2.00@3.00; tea lead, \$2.00@2.00; mixed rags, \$1.10@1.15 per cwt. Lumber.

Sating, second continon

Common boards

No. 2 boards, all lengths

Fencing No 1, 12@20 feet

Fencing No. 2, 12, 14 and 18 feet

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